

Applicants hereby amend the paragraph on page 17, beginning on line 12 of the specification as follows:

The worm gear may be cylindrical in shape. In contrast to globoidal worm gears, a cylindrical worm gear has no undercuts. This form of worm gears favors the making of the worm gears by injection molding, which in turn has a positive impact on costs. In addition, the assembly of worm gear mechanisms with cylindrical worm gears is simpler because the worm gear can also be mounted in the axial direction. No additional space is required for axial insertion. The danger of damage to the worm gear is greatly reduced with axial insertion as compared to radial insertion. Further, exact axial positioning of the worm gear relative to the worm is not required, so that the cost of assembly is further reduced. What is more, axis angles different from 90° can be set with a cylindrical worm gear without any change in the load-bearing capacity of the gears, because the size of the contact area remains constant.

Applicants hereby amend the paragraph on page 21, beginning on line 13 of the specification as follows:

In the case of the use of a globoidal worm 700 (i.e., a worm made so that region of engagement 13 has the same extent in the direction of the height of the teeth 702, 704 throughout its length), the region of engagement 13 can be made much larger as shown in FIG. 7, so that the contact area is increased over the width of the teeth 702, 704. The enlargement of the contact area has advantages with respect to the load-bearing capacity of gears, so that the advantages of the invention are increased by the use of the globoidal worm 700. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 6, the cylindrical worm gear 402 is still used, which has the advantage described in connection with the fabrication and assembly of gear mechanisms with a cylindrical worm gear.